



DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R E P O R T

on the

Health of the District during the year ending

December, 31st. 1946

by

J. K. W. M O R R I S. M.B., Ch.B.


Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Maternity and  
Child Welfare.

Together with the report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report on the Health of the District during the year

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Dearne House,  
Barnsley Road,  
Goldthorpe.

October, 1947

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dearne Urban District Council.

Mrs. Keeton and Gentlemen,

Once again I have pleasure of presenting to you my Annual Report concerning the public health and sanitary circumstances of the district of Dearne for the year 1946.

In accordance with my usual custom in introducing the report I wish to mention several special features of the year under review. First it was a period of peace, but as expected after a world conflict, shortages of essential foodstuffs and important materials, commodities etc., were severe. The population figure shows a healthy tendency, continuing to rise - The mid-year figure supplied by the Registrar-General being 23,270. A birth rate of 23.51 per 1,000 of the population is still very high and shows a slight increase on the 1945 figure of 23.04.

The Nation's continued urgent need for coal meant that unemployment was at its lowest. In my 1945 report I expressed the hope that branches of light industry might be set up locally in order that much of the female labour available could be absorbed. It appears that there is every sign of that hope bearing fruit.

The year was important in that not one case of diphtheria was notified. Immunisation against the disease has been stressed mainly for the reduction in deaths from the malady but it has resulted in a steady decline in the number of cases.

The report includes that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr. G. H. Allomby, who gives details of the extensive and varied work carried out by his Department. Repair work to houses and the abatement of nuisances has only been effected by considerable effort on the part of the Inspectorial Staff due mainly to the extreme shortage of supplies and building labour allocated for the purpose. Having regard to the serious effect on the health of the occupants of houses which are not in all respects fit I am of the opinion that some attempt must be made towards making good the arrears of repair work accumulated from the war years by increasing labour and materials for such essential work.

I have the honour to be,  
Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

J. K. W. Morris

Medical Officer of Health.



# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## SECTION A.

### 1. General Statistics.

Area of the District in acres.	876
Population - Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-Year 1946.	3,651
Number of Inhabited Houses.	23,270
Rateable Value.	5,977
Sum represented by ld. rate.	£89,625
Rainfall for 1946.	£326-13s.
Number of days on which rain fell.	31.57 ins.
Zymotic Death Rate.	179
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.129
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.7306
Respiratory Death Rate.	0.0429
	1.33

### 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births (Live)	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate.	237	275	512
Illegitimate.	17	14	35
Total	258	289	547
Still Births.	12	7	19
Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	122	108	230
Birth Rate.			23.51 per 1,000
Recorded Death Rate.			9.88 per 1,000

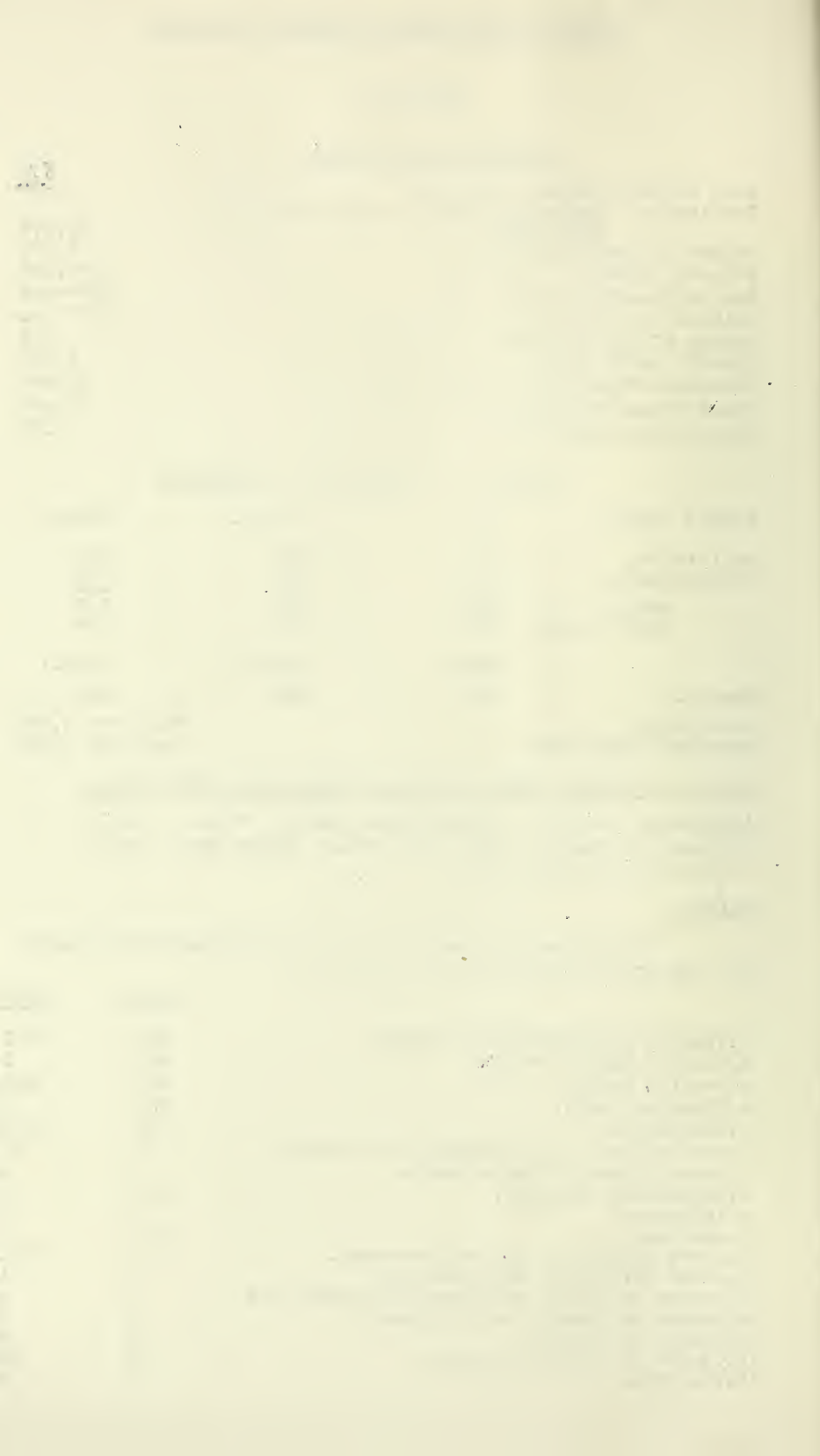
#### Deaths of Infants Under One Year of Age per 1,000 Births.

Legitimate 38.39; Illegitimate 3.65; Total 42.04  
(England and Wales: Birth Rate 19.1; Death Rate 11.5;  
Infantile Mortality 45).

#### DEATHS.

The causes of death during 1946 together with figures for the preceding year, are as follows:-

	1945.	1946
1:Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Nil	Nil
2:Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Nil	1
3:Scarlet Fever.	Nil	Nil
4:Whooping Cough.	Nil	1
5:Diphtheria.	Nil	Nil
6:Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	16	17
7.Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	2	1
8.Syphilitic Diseases.	Nil	1
9:Influenza.	3	8
10:Measles.	Nil	1
11:Acute Polio-myl. and Polio-enceph.	Nil	Nil
12:Acute Influenzal Encephalitis.	1	1
13:Cancer of B.Cav. and Oesoph.(M), Uterus (F)	3	4
14:Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	8	2
15:Cancer of Breast.	6	2
16:Cancer of all other sites.	13	19
17:Diabetes.	2	3



DEATHS Causes continued.

	1945.	1946.
18.Inta-Cran. Vasc. Lesions.	24	29
19.Heart Disease.	40	40
20.Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	5	5
21.Bronchitis.	17	13
22.Pneumonia.	14	14
23.Other Respiratory Diseases.	5	4
24.Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	4	3
25.Diarrhoea (Under 3 years).	8	2
26.Appendicitis.	2	1
27.Other Digestive Diseases.	7	2
28.Nephritis	2	4
29.Puerperal and post abort. sepsis.	Nil	Nil
30.Other Maternal Causes.	Nil	Nil
31.Premature Birth.	7	7
32.Congenital Debility, Malformations etc.,	12	7
33.Suicide.	1	1
34.Road Traffic Accidents.	3	4
35.Other violent causes.	7	7
36.All other causes.	31	26
	<u>243</u>	<u>230</u>

VITAL STATISTICS, 1946.BIRTH RATE.

The rate of 23.51 per 1,000 of the population is higher than the general average for the last few years. In 1942, a rate of 19.98 was returned; in 1943 - 21.88; 1944 - the remarkably high rate of 25.73; and in 1945 - 23.04. The maintenance of a high birth rate together with a low infantile mortality rate gives cause for some satisfaction.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

One of the lowest infantile mortality rates for the district was recorded in 1946, when 42.04 per 1,000 live births was reached. The reduction in infant deaths can best be shown when reference is made to annual reports for the separate districts for 1931. In that period, only 15 years ago, the rate for the Thurnscoe area was given as 135 per 1,000 live births and the Bolton on Dearne area - 100.32. In comparing the improvement made it is worthy to note that of every 1,000 children born in 1931 in the combined areas of Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne well over 1/10th. or approximately 117 deaths occurred in children under one year while in the past year only 42 died. The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1946 was 43.0.

DEATH RATE.

The total of 230 deaths gives a recorded death rate of 9.88 per 1,000 population. No "Area Comparability Factor" could be issued by the Registrar-General, due, it is stated, to the variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths which have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local death rates by the use of such comparability factors and therefore the preparation and issue of such factors is being suspended under present conditions. Under the circumstances comparison can only be made with previous years death rates for our area. In 1942 the death rate was 10.93; in 1943 - 10.78; 1944 - 10.39; 1945 - 10.63. The 1946 rate has thus continued the gradual decline recorded over the past few years.





# VITAL STATISTICS 1946, Continued.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The main causes of death were:-

	1945.	1946.
Heart Disease	40	45
Cancer.	39	27
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	16	17
Pneumonia.	14	14

The deaths from Cancer were as follows:-

Age in Years.	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85-95	95-105	105-115	115-125	(over 125)	TOTAL.
Male	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	3	4	-	14
Female.	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	13

} 27.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Causes of Death	Age Groups.							
	Weeks				Months			Total
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-4	4-8	8-12	
Premature Birth & Debility	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Broncho Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4
Anaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malformations	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	9	1	-	1	5	5	2	23

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

It is with pleasure I have to report for the second year in succession that there were no deaths recorded under this heading. There were 566 births during 1946, of these 547 were live births and 19 still births. The England and Wales Maternal Mortality rate was 1.24 per 1,000 total births (including live and still births).

## PURPERAL PYREXIA.

There were two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia which gave a case rate of 3.53 per 1,000 total births. The England and Wales rate was 8.50.

## CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND INVALIDITY.

Apart from a small outbreak of whooping cough (98 cases were notified) the area was free from any serious outbreak of disease.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. TABLE 1.

Cases Notified	Scar. Fev.	Diph- theria	Erysip- elas	C.Sp. Mon.	Ppl Pyr.	Oph. Neon.	Whoop. Cough	Pneu- monia
Age Groups.								
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
2-5 years	5	-	1	-	-	-	12	-
5-10 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
10-15 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
15-20 years	13	-	1	2	-	-	27	3
20-35 years	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
35-45 years	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
45-55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
55-65 years	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Over 65 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	26	-	6	3	2	-	98	20
Cases admitted to Hospital	26	-	-	4	2	-	-	-
Local case rate	1.12	-	0.34	0.17	3.53	-	4.21	0.86
England & Wales rate per 1,000	1.38	0.28	0.32	0.05	8.50	-	2.28	0.89
Deaths.								
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
1-2 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15-20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
35-45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
45-55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. TABLE 2.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Groups	Cases notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Years								
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
15-20	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
20-25	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
25-35	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	-
35-45	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
45-55	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	9	9	1	0	11	6	0	1



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In another part of the report will be found a table giving the Notifiable Diseases which occurred in Dearn during 1945 and set out in age groups. A pointer to the district's health is afforded by the case rates for the various zymotic diseases compared with the rates for England and Wales, the latter being much higher.

### SCARLET FEVER.

With 23 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year a new low record was established. Notifications in the past few years have been :- 1942 - 51; 1943 - 61; 1944 - 64; 1945 - 36. As I wrote in my 1945 report Scarlet Fever had been of late years particularly mild in character and this applies to the cases occurring in the year under review, although all were treated in hospital.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever. The case rate for Dearn was 1.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with the England and Wales rate of 1.58.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Not one case of Diphtheria was notified. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.28 while the death rate for the disease was 0.01 per 1,000

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

At the year end the position of children in our area so far as protection against the disease by immunisation was:- of those between 5 and 15 years - 87 %; had been treated, while of those under 5 years 27% were immunised. If control of the disease is to be further maintained parents must see that all children from 1 to 5 years are given the protective treatment.

### MEASLES.

Only 3 cases were notified, against 53 in the previous year. The case rate for Dearn was 0.13 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the rate for England and Wales of 3.92 per 1,000.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

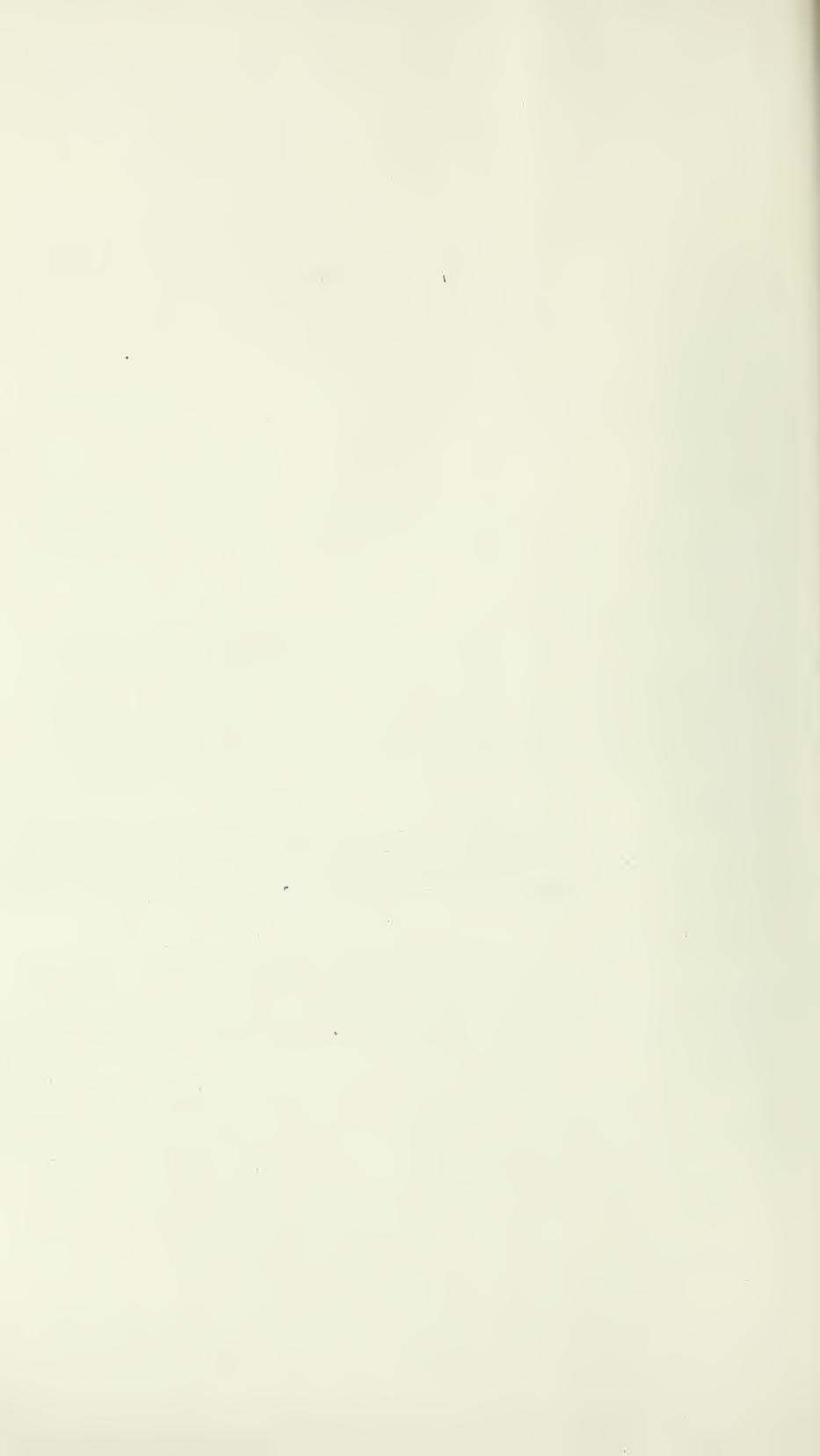
While the reduction in cases occurring during the year was slight it is a move in the right direction. Nineteen cases of tuberculosis were notified as compared with 20 in 1945; 18 cases were pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. The disease caused 18 deaths during 1946, the same number as the year previous, 17 of these were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

On the register of cases at the year end were 353 persons shown as 290 affected with pulmonary tuberculosis and 63 suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Classifying the cases according to sex the following results are obtained:-

	Male	Female
Pulmonary	158	152
Non-Pulmonary	31	32

A table setting out the notifications and deaths from the disease in age groups is given in another part of the report.



# GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

As there has been no alteration in the general provisions of Nursing, Hospital and Clinic Services and these have been described in previous annual reports there is no reason to repeat them here. At the invitation of the Mexborough, Swinton and Wath-upon-Deane Ambulance Joint Committee the Deane Authority decided to become a partner in the scheme. The change over appears to have worked very smoothly and the service has been quite efficient.

TABLE A.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1946 (Provisional figures).

Rates per 1,000 Population	England and Wales	123 County Boroughs and Great Towns inc. London.	148 Smaller Towns	Deane Area.
Live Births	19.1	22.2	21.3	<u>23.51</u>
Still Births	0.53	0.67	0.59	<u>0.82</u>
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population				
All causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	<u>9.88</u>
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	<u>0.00</u>
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	<u>0.04</u>
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	<u>0.00</u>
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	<u>0.34</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 live births				
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	4.4	6.1	2.8	<u>3.66</u>
Total Deaths under 1 year	43	46	37	<u>42.04</u>

The Maternal Mortality rates were as follows :- (per 1,000 live and Still Births)

	Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England & Wales	0.18	1.06	1.24
Deane	0.00	0.00	0.00





## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following analysis of inspections has been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (London) Regulations, 1955.

General Inspections as to complaints, nuisances etc.	2165
Inspections of Verminous Premises	73
Re-inspections of Verminous Premises	87
Drains tested (smoke, colour etc.)	36
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices etc.	1421
Inspections as to works in progress	308
Constructions seen as to works	91
Works seen as to works	44
Inspections in reference to infectious diseases	30

### Inspections of:-

Squatters Premises	48
Factories	23
Bakehouses	28
Caravans	11
Cinemas	9
Slaughterhouses	Nil
Meat Vans and Shops	47
Fish Shops	72
Markets	33
Tripe Sheds	40
Abolition killed pigs	543
Cowsheds	120
Dairies	50
Refuse Tips	386
Premises re Rat Infestation	134
Food Preparing Premises	104

883 informal notices were issued in relation to matters arising from the Inspections and in 61 cases Formal notices were served. At the end of the year 716 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 2392 had been remedied during the year.

Further details as to general sanitary work are contained in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

### Public Health Staff.

x	Medical Officer of Health) Medical Officer, Maternity) and Child Welfare Centres)	J. K. W. Morris, M.B., Ch.B.
xx	Chief Sanitary Inspector	G. H. Allenby, C.R.San.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.I. Smoke Inspector, Housing Inspector, Shops Act Inspector.
xxx	Health Visitors	Miss L. L. Gopsill, C.M.B. Miss E. M. Maudsley C.M.B. Miss W. J. Bailey, S.R.N., C.M.B. Miss E. Dalton, C.M.B.
xx	District Sanitary Inspectors	J. F. H. Walton, C.S.I.B., Cert. Insp. Meat and Other Foods. R. D. Higgs, C.S.I.B.
xxxx	Probationer District San. Insp.	W. Webster.
o-o	Clerical Assistants to Sanitary Inspector.	P. Robertshaw H. G. Smith.
x	Part-time.	
xx	Salary contributed to by grants.	
xxx	The Health Visitors are employed by the West Riding County Council.	
xxxx	Returned from H.M. Forces, October 14th, 1946.	
o-o	Left the Department 7th September 1946.	



## Housing.

### Statistics.

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing during the year:-

1. New Houses erected during the year:-

- (a) By the Local Authority - Nil
- (b) By Private Enterprise - 1

Total number of houses in the district 5977.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts). 1080
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1080
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations. 344
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 344
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses needing further action.
- (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Nil
- (b) Number excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation. 1080

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their 842 officers.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9,10 & 16, Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. Nil
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.
- (a) By Owners Nil
- (b) By Local Authority Nil

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 98
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.
- (a) By Owners 85
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 16

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

- 4. Unhealthy Areas Nil
- Areas declared Clearance Areas during 1946 Nil



Housing Act, 1936, Part 4 - Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	69
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	89
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	558
	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
	(4) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	(5) Number of persons concerned in such cases	32
	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	Nil

SECTION B.

Water Supply.

The Dearne Urban District Council is a constituent member of the Dearne Valley Water Board, who supply water to our area. Apart from a small portion of the Green Lane Area at Barnborough, the district relies upon water derived from the Dearne Valley Colliery, the Goldthorpe Colliery, supplemented by water obtained from the Corporations of Sheffield and Barnsley. The old Bolton-upon-Dearne area appears to receive the largest proportion of the hard water. It is apparent that the Dearne Valley Colliery Water has tended to increase in hardness over the past few years. Most householders in our area, supplied with such water, have found it necessary particularly with the rationing of soap, to install some small water softening appliance. The use of this untreated water in hot water systems results in rapid furring up of the pipes.

Although, on occasions, a bacteriological analysis of a sample of water has shown slight contamination, generally speaking its purity has been fairly satisfactory.

Improvements in supply were effected to a large area in Albert Road, Frederick Street, and High Street, Goldthorpe. A new main was laid down the back road and from this new service pipes were laid to individual blocks of houses.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

A new sewer was laid in readiness for the housing programme being developed on the Carrfield Lane area but apart from this there was no other extension or alteration.

Factories Act 1937.

51 inspections and re-inspections were made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff, of premises controlled by the above legislation. There were no contraventions.

Schools.

Inspections of all the schools have been made from time to time during the year and these were found to be satisfactory.

J. K. W. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
AND CHIEF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR  
1946.

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to the Chairman and Members  
of the Dearno Urban District Council.

W. Keeton, and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure once again to present to you the  
Report on the work of my department for the year 1946.

While a considerable amount of repair work has been  
effected and a large number of nuisances abated by means of informal  
action, too much remains outstanding. A great deal of your Sanitary  
Inspectors' time is often spent in repeated revisits and never-  
ending correspondence with owners before even a portion of any  
repair work may be commenced. Shortage of materials and lack of  
skilled labour have been acute throughout the year. One appreciates  
that the construction of new houses must have first consideration  
yet this policy can be carried to extremes with the result that  
many existing houses, due to neglect of repairs, eventually may be  
the subject of more drastic action under the Housing Acts.

Shortage of housing accommodation caused a wave of "Squatting"  
not only in Dearno but throughout the country. In August the War  
Department's empty huts at Lowfield Road, Bolton-on-Dearno, which  
originally accommodated the men and women operating an anti-aircraft  
battery, were opened up by a number of families. No permission was  
obtained by those living in the huts. Essential services such as  
water supply, drainage, electricity and refuse removal were made  
available to the camp dwellers although it was recognised that the  
warren huts had already outlived their usefulness.

The maintenance of the Scavenging Service of the District  
caused serious concern, matters which affected the collection service  
included the inclement weather, sickness and other labour troubles,  
and last but certainly not least the great increase in refuse yield.

#### INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

Mr. W. Webster, Probationer Sanitary Inspector, returned to  
the Department on the 1st October 1946, after a long spell in the  
Army.

#### ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and  
defects at 1,080 houses, while defects at 842 were remedied during  
the year; in connection with those remaining on the books further  
action is pending. A record number of new ashbins were provided to  
take the place of defective containers. The majority of these were  
supplied by the department after notice to owners.

The following statement shows the nuisances abated and defects  
remedied in and around dwellings, other than Council owned dwellings.

#### House Repairs.

House roofs repaired	85
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	124
Walls, external brickwork repointed	30
Bayes spouts or fall pipes, renew or repair	97
Floors repaired	57
Chimneys repaired	19
Fireplaces or ranges, repaired or renewed	76





## Action under the Public Health Acts (cont.)

### House Repairs(Cont).

Window sills, cords or frames repaired	71
Coppers repaired	28
Doors repaired	15
Sink waste pipes and sinks repaired or renewed	59
Hot water systems repaired	3
Yards repaired	19
Ash-bins renewed	1034
Outbuildings repaired	21

### DRAINS.

Taken up and relaid	50
Opened and cleansed	66
Inspection chambers, provided or repaired	19
Drillies, cleansed or provided	21

### WATER CLOSETS.

Obstructions cleansed	42
Pedestals renewed	33
Water supply pipes repaired	45
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	26
Cisterns repaired, regulated or renewed	50
Apartment cleansed	34
Outgo joint repaired	3
Flush pipe joint repaired	12
Pedestals cleansed	4

### OTHER NUISANCES ABATED.

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	46
Accumulations of refuse removed	39
Premises treated for rat infestation	55
Food Preparing Premises improved	6

## ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

### Houses not in all respects fit.

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932, 344 inspections of dwellinghouses were made and particulars recorded.

During the year 220 houses were made in all respects fit.

### Tents, Vans, and Sheds.

Two caravans situated in the district were occupied throughout the year. The general sanitary condition of these was satisfactory. The year was remarkable for a wave of "Squatting" which affected Deorne when a disused War Department camp consisting of 40 Nissen Huts were occupied by 42 families.

After communications from the Ministry of Health it was decided that all services essential to the general well-being of the camp inmates should be provided by the Council. Water supply, sanitary conveniences, drainage, electricity and removal of refuse were quickly operating. Although the standard of sanitary services provided to the premises bear a favourable comparison with any ordinary dwellinghouse, Nissen huts lack the comfort and facilities of the latter.

Most of the original premises consisted of one large room heated by a vertical stove designed for the burning of coke. They are cold in winter and extremely hot in summer.



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Type of Convenience and receptacle	Bolton	Thurnscoe	Barn- borough	Total Promises	Percentage 1946.
Water Closet	5464	2690	39	6193	99.82
Midden Privy	6	4	1	11	0.18
Total Promises	5470	2694	40	6204	
ash-bins	5471	2781	40	6292	99.82
Privy Pits	6	4	1	11	0.18

The standard of closet accommodation in the district is high, being one closet to one house in all but 18 dwellings.

## FOOD SUPPLY.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924.

Altogether 528 notices were given by cottager pig-keepers concerning the slaughter of 543 pigs. The carcasses and offal were inspected and were found to be free from any serious disease.

Special attention was devoted to the routine inspection of the meat allocation centre, butchers' shops, food preparing premises and meat delivery vans.

### Prosecution by the Ministry of Food.

In October a pig-keeper in the old Bolton-on-Dearne area was found to have slaughtered two pigs for human consumption without a licence granted by the Ministry of Food. The pig-keeper was summoned under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) No.2 Order 1940. I appeared as chief witness for the prosecution when a fine of £2 and costs on each of two charges was inflicted.

## UNFOUNDED FOOD.

There were no prosecutions during the year, the food listed below being surrendered voluntarily.

Beef	384½ lbs.
Pigs Heads	228 lbs.
Pigs Plucks	79 lbs.
Pigs Mesenteries	63½ lbs.
Pigs Kidneys & Fat	10 lbs.
Bacon	3½ lbs.
Sausage	2 lbs.
Fish	84 lbs.
Butter, Margarine	2½ lbs.
Cheese	46 lbs.
Tinned Meat	20 tins.
Tinned Vegetables	44 tins.
Tinned Fruit	5 tins.
Tinned Milk	48 tins.
Tinned Fish	13 tins.
Jam & Marmalade	15 lbs.
Pickles	1 jar
Xmas Pudding	2 lbs.
Eggs	12



## MILK AND DAIRIES.

### Registration of Purveyors.

21 Retail Purveyors of milk were on the register at the end of the year. Of these 9 are local cowkeepers registered also for the production of milk, while 6 of the cowkeepers are wholesale traders. Two supplementary licences to retail designated milks were renewed during the year.

### Cowsheds and Dairies.

25 cowsheds were in use by 15 farmers during 1946.

The number of milk beasts kept in the cowsheds of the area averaged 190. Routine inspections of the cowsheds and dairies showed the premises to be kept in a cleanly condition.

### Veterinary Inspection of Cattle.

Throughout the year no report has been received respecting the health of the milk beasts in our area. I understand that periodical inspection by the veterinary staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has taken place.

### Food and Drugs Act 1938.

6 informal samples of chopped mixed meat, obtained from local butchers' shops, were submitted for chemical analysis during the year. These were reported as satisfactory.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries have been made into 50 cases of Infectious Disease, including 26 cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis. The distribution of these cases was 17 cases at Bolton, comprising 14 cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis; and 13 cases at Thurnscoe, comprising 12 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Reference to Other Departments.

The following matters were referred to other Departments and were quickly remedied:-

(1) Wastage of Water.	4
(2) Miscellaneous.	23
(3) Housing Schemes:-	
Defective ashbins.	277
Various Defects.	29

### Offensive Trades.

The two established offensive trades located at Goldthorpe, tripe boilers, have been visited regularly during the year. No nuisance has arisen, and no complaints received regarding the carrying on of the businesses although both premises are situate in built up areas. Prior to the construction of a large capacity grease trap on the drainage system of the tripery in 1945, blockages of sewers and drains were common. Since the addition there has been no further trouble.

The maggot breeding factory at West Moor Lane, Harlington, has been busy without creating any serious nuisance. Although offensive materials are used, the trade is not scheduled as such.



### Shops Act.

Visits in connection with 76 premises were recorded during the year.

In one case the heating of a shop was improved otherwise no serious contraventions of the Shops Legislation were recorded.

### Supply of Ashbins.

722 ashbins were supplied by the Department to houses on prepayment by the owners.

### Clearance of choked drains.

64 owners have given general instructions to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and W.C.s as they come to notice.

58 were dealt with under this arrangement at an average cost of 2s. -6d. to the owner.

### Disinfestation

14 houses were treated to rid them of bugs. The treatment includes stripping off loose paper and in more seriously affected houses, skirting boards etc. are taken off. The rooms are thoroughly sprayed with insecticide and again at an interval of three weeks.

Four houses were treated for infestation with silver-fish (*Thormia Domestica*) and 28 for cockroaches.

### Rats and Mice Destruction.

58 complaints of rat infestation were received and treatment in accordance with modern methods applied. The poisons used are Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic. Additional works in connection with the thorough treatment of the Council's sewers, tips, stables and sewage works were undertaken. From observations throughout the year, I am of the opinion that the District is not seriously affected by rats and mice.





## CLEANSING.

Throughout the winter the weekly collection of refuse was difficult to maintain. The main reason for this was the abnormal amount of refuse resulting from the use of "home coals" in many houses. For a period of years the refuse yield in our area has been increasing and it is obvious that "slag" or "shale" irrespective of the increased products resulting from burning home coal, has added considerably to the scavenging problem. It seems unfair that the Department should have to bear the responsibility of collecting this waste material. Considerable time and effort is wasted when one considers the slag is not handled at the colliery, transported to premises and delivered, but sorted by the recipient and placed in the dust-bin, carried by our staff to the refuse vehicle to be removed for unloading and disposal at the refuse tip. In normal times the cleansing of an ashbin takes about two minutes, possibly forty or more bins being scavenged to each ton of refuse collected. The working of a weekly collection under such circumstances presented no great hardship. During the year under review the autumn and winter periods it was common to find many refuse bins overflowing well before a week elapsed. At some houses the weekly refuse was averaged between 3 to 5 bins.

Instead of the two minutes period required to empty a refuse receptacle only partially filled, the task involved the working gang for at least six minutes. Obviously an increase of refuse equivalent to one third of normal, and which results in the overflow of receptacles, is responsible for a delay in routine collection out of all proportion to the increase in the refuse.

Another matter which gave concern and often upset working arrangements was the decision on many occasions by the scavenging staff to stop work during inclement weather. It has been the practice of the Council for the past few years to provide protective clothing for the men.

In connection with our Salvage activities the total quantity of material collected shows a slight decrease from 1945 although the amount realised from its sale - £342 15s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. is higher than the figure for that year (£336). Waste paper continues to be the main source of our income, in 1945 the Department collected 46 tons 3 cwts., while in 1946 only 42 tons 4 cwts. were recovered. The Council's when Waste communal bin scheme continued to operate although fewer bins are now out on loan to pig keepers. In 1944 as much as 7 tons of swill was being collected monthly by stock-keepers, but it is estimated that less than 5 tons has been the monthly amount during 1946. This must be added the waste food collected privately by pig and poultry keepers.

## OUR - STAFF EMPLOYED.

The staff engaged on collection of refuse was as follows:-  
From April to August 1946. - 6 Carters and 12 Labourers.  
September 1946 - March 1947 - 1 Lorry Driver, 4 Carters, and 12 Labourers.

In the first period 6 pneumatic tyred, steel shuttered carts were in use, later reduced to 4 when delivery was taken of a new Karrier team Refuse Collecting wagon. This vehicle commenced to operate in our area on the 2nd September 1946.

Engaged part-time on other duties including salvage work, soiling tips etc., were 1 carter and 1 labourer. Two tipmen were occupied full-time on the Council's controlled tips. One man was engaged in the sorting of waste paper, sorting of salvage, cleansing of public urinals, etc. A foreman supervised the work of the staff, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work and cleansed all blocked drains of property where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to operate such blockages.

Hired team labour totalled 77 days for the year, averaging 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> days per week.



## REFUSE COLLECTION.

The average number of premises on our weekly collection list for the past year was 6,204 for the district of Dearne, comprising 3470 at Bolton-on-Dearne, 2694 at Thurnscoe, and 40 at Barnborough. The number of receptacles were Bolton-on-Dearne 2471, Thurnscoe 2,781 and Barnborough (Green Lane) 40, making a total of 6,292 refuse receptacles.

### Average Annual Refuse Yield from each house - estimate.

For purposes of obtaining information as to refuse produced annually from each house in the area loads have been estimated on rough 1 ton Karrier Bantam loads 2 tons ~~15~~ cwt. These estimates are low, test weighings of loads of refuse at different periods of the year have been somewhat higher. It is necessary therefore to bear this in mind when considering the foregoing tables.

### Refuse collected from each house,

Year.	Thurnscoe	Bolton-on-Dearne.
1942	1 ton 1.11 cwt.	1 ton 1.07 cwt.
1943	1 ton 1.50 cwt.	1 ton 1.05 cwt.
1944	1 ton 2.36 cwt.	1 ton 1.70 cwt.
1945	1 ton 3.98 cwt.	1 ton 2.92 cwt.
1946	1 ton 4.64 cwt.	1 ton 3.53 cwt.

The figures illustrate the necessity for some improvement in the quality of the coal or the substitution of a more cleanly fuel such as gas or electricity. The latter although the more healthy method appears to be very remote but it is important that coal should be subjected to better methods of screening, separating etc. so as to secure that less foreign matter leaves the collieries.

### Trade Refuse.

15 premises remained on the list for trade refuse removal, for which a small charge is made for the service. Collections made from some business premises consisted mainly of saleable salvage such as, cardboard etc., and no charge was made.

A cesspool into which the Highgate Club drains was cleansed by the staff at regular intervals at the cost of the Club.

Clinker and refuse has been removed regularly from all works in the district.

### Stimulus scheme.

For some years prior to September 1945 the Department operated a bonus scheme. All workers engaged on refuse collection who participated, there being a fairly generous financial incentive. From the time the scheme ceased, on the request of a majority of the men, output has slowly diminished.



# D I S P O S A L

All refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping during the year.

## Summary of Loads.

### DRY REFUSE

#### Bolton on Dearne District (including Green Lane, Barnborough)

	<u>Cart loads.</u>	<u>Lorry Loads.</u>
Modern School, Goldthorpe.	2979	50
Marsh Tip.	323	
Bolton Mill Bridge.	129	
Slater's Field.	299	
Veevers Tip.	224	
Miscellaneous.	16	
	<u>3970</u>	<u>50</u>

#### Thurnscoe District.

Lidgett Wood.	347	480
Sewage Works.	830	293
Dog Track.	345	43
	<u>1522</u>	<u>816</u>

### WET REFUSE.

#### Bolton on Dearne District.

To Farmers.	<u>60</u>
	60

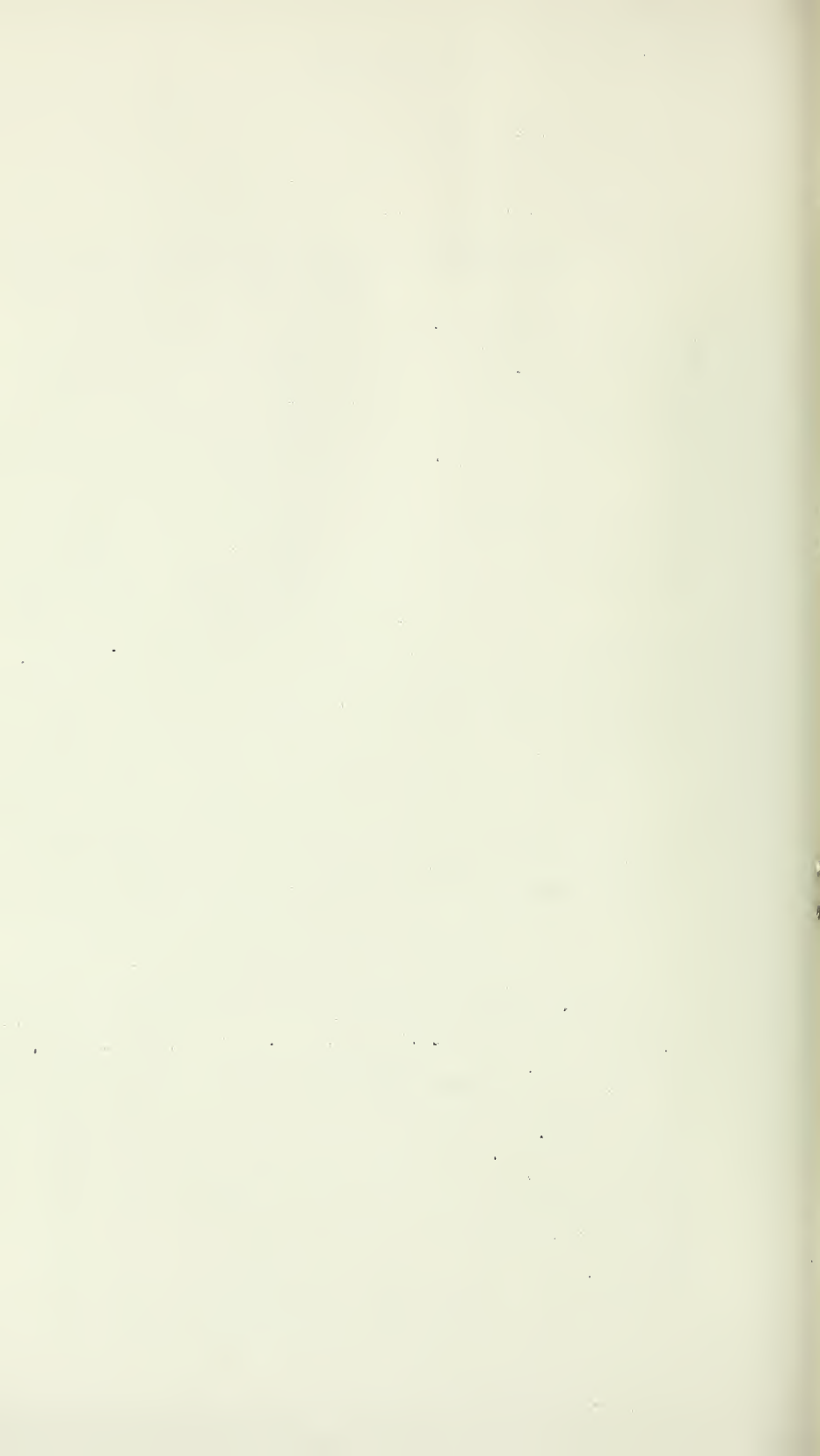
Total.	<u>5552</u>	<u>866</u>
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This gives a grand total for the year of 6418 loads.  
Expressed as tons 7284 tons.  
(Cart loads calculated to weigh one ton each.)  
(Karrier Bantan lorry loads calculated to weigh two tons.)

## S A L V A G E .

The following statement shows the material recovered and sold during the year 1946:-

<u>Material.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>					<u>Amount Realised.</u>		
	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Gwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>doz.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper.	42	4				272	16	6
Tins.					64	3	4	0
Bones.		15		18		4	19	4
Scrap Iron.		19				2	14	9½
Bottles & Jars.					1631	35	16	10
Rags & Bags.	1	6		7		18	5	3
String.		5	1	26		1	7	5
Brass.		1	1	24		1	15	3
Aluminium.		1	1	12		1	16	6
	<u>45</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.1695</u>		<u>342</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10½</u>



### Collection Cost per House.

For the past few years the annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site has increased. For the year under review it was £1 0s. 9d. compared with 16s. 2d. in 1945, 12s. 1d. in 1944, 11s. 4d. in 1943 and 10s. 3d. in 1942. The items responsible for the increase were higher wages rates, employment of additional labour and the purchase of a new Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicle. The very severe weather during the months of February and March, 1947, when exceptional falls of snow and severe frosts occurred disorganised the scavenging system and ultimately added to the cost of the service.

### D I S P O S A L .

Controlled tipping has been the method used to dispose of the District's refuse. There have been six tips in general use during the year although mainly the releveling of the playing field at the Modern School has taken the greater part. In all cases the sites used have been improved by the method of refuse disposal. The school playing fields at Goldthorpe when finally completed, will be equal to any in the County.

Not one complaint was received during the year respecting the disposal of refuse.

### S C A V E N G I N G C O S T S .

Note. Report on scavenging applies to the financial year, 1st. April, 1946, to the 31st. March, 1947.

	<u>Collection.</u>			<u>Disposal.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Net Total									
Cost.	6237	7	9½	222	1	0½	7129	8	10
Cost per ton.		17	2¼		2	5½		19	7¾
Cost per 1,000									
population.	268	0	10½	38	6	8½	306	7	7
Cost per 1,000									
houses.	1036	9	1.3	148	4	5.4	1184	13	6.7

### S A L V A G E .

Again <sup>a</sup> decrease in the total quantity of material collected has been recorded. Since 1944 our salvage collections have been on the decline although the amount from the material sold for 1946 was higher than in 1945. From the time of the commencement of the salvage scheme late in 1940 the amount realised from salvage sales has reached the figure of £5,719.

As waste paper, cardboard, etc. is still in very short supply it is the duty of everyone to save as much as possible.





### General Observations.

The introduction of mechanical haulage for the transport of refuse was commenced during the year. when a 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam motor vehicle started work in the Thurnscoe area. As a result of its economy and efficiency it was decided to use this type of vehicle as further horse drawn vehicles are replaced. Motor haulage will allow the use of a centralised refuse disposal site remote from built up areas.

In previous reports I have suggested the need for a central cleansing depot and as motor vehicles will, ultimately form the basis for our scavenging transport the scheme should include a modern and well equipped garage.

Concluding my report I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the ~~Council~~ <sup>COUNCIL</sup> for their encouraging support during the year.

I am,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H. ALLEMBY,            Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
BOLTON ON DEARNE.

October, 1947.

